

A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION.

WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail in a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pain in the back; if your urine stains linen; if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

Every dose of **DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY** will surely push aside some of the particles of the diseased kidneys and bladder, and the diseased particles will be pushed out of the body, and the kidneys and bladder will be completely restored. Do not lose faith or heart, for if you are not cured by this medicine, because it has been used by so many, you have lost your grip on you, and it is longer and harder to drive them out.

FALL RIVER LINE.

for
New York

STEAMERS

PLYMOUTH AND PROVIDENCE

Large long wharf, Newport, 9.25 p.m. daily, due New York 1.00 p.m. Daily service via route, Rochester on same steamer.

Wickford Line

STEAMER GENERAL

Line	Time	Line	Time
New York	New York	New York	New York
10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.
1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.

Sickets, etc., at City Ticket Office, 16 Franklin St., and at Wharf Office.

C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.

New York, New Haven Hartford Railroad.

For timetables, fares, and tickets, apply to the nearest station agent or to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, New York, N. Y.

The Fall River Line, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, New York, N. Y.

Keep thoroughly and accurately posted on your investments.

by reading the

BOSTON NEWS BUREAU

It circulates among the

Leading Investors of the Country

Write today for a sample copy

Published morning and evening

Kilby St., Boston

A Reminder

Q When you give us an order for Job Printing of any kind you take absolutely no chance of failure on our part.

Q We have samples of all grades and sizes, and you can see just what you are going to get before a single type is put into a stick.

Our friends visit us to prosper, but when visited, but in adversity they come without invitation. These are the days.

THE MAGNIFICENT ADVENTURE.

Continued from page two.

Clark. "You know Kentucky breeds explorers. I have a good blacksmith, shotholes, and Bill Hamilton is another blacksmith. Either can fix a gun if need be. Then I have John Coater, an old-time, strapping chap, and the two fields boys, whom I know to be good men, and Charlie Floyd, State Prison and a couple of others—Wagner and Whitehouse. We should get the rest at the forts around St. Louis. I want to take my boy York along. A negro is always good natured under hardship, and a laugh now and then will not hurt any of us."

Lewis nodded assent. "Your judgment of men is as good as mine, Will. But, come, it is September, and the leaves are falling. All my men have the full hunt in their blood. They will start for any place at any moment. Let us move. Suppose you take the boat down and let me go on horseback to Kansas City. I have some business there, and I will try for a few more recruits. We must have fifty men."

The day was fast beginning for the American republic. All the air was vibrant with the passion of youth and romance. Under the stars there shone the future and the future for any man with courage to adventure. The world had not yet settled down to its eternal grooves of life from which no human soul might fight its way out save at cost of sweaters and content and hope. The chance of one man might still equal that of another—you do, in that vast new world along the Mississippi, beyond the Mississippi, more than a hundred years ago.

Into that world there now pressed a flowing, restless mass, a new population seeking new avenues of hope and life, of adventure and opportunity. Riflemen, axmen, fighting men, riding men, boatmen, plowmen—they made ever out and on, hugging the coast, laughing at the mere thought of any man or thing withstanding them.

There were three flags about here or there in the western country then, and none knew what had rightly belonged under any of the three. Indeed, over the heart of that region now floated all the three banners at the same time—that of Spain, passing, but still proud, for a generation actual governor if not actual owner of all the country beyond the Mississippi so far as it had any government at all; that of France, owner of the one great seaport, New Orleans, settler of the valley for a generation, and that of the new republic only just arriving into the respect of men either of the east or the west, a republic which had till recently existed respect chiefly through the stark deadness of its fighting and marching men.

It was a splendid game in which these two boys, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark—they scarcely were more than boys—now were entering. And with the superb unconsciousness and self-trust of youth they played it with dash and confidence, never doubting their success.

The prediction of William Clark none the less came true. In this matter of their automatic Spain was not disposed to yield. The Spanish, Spanish command, for so many years, would not let the young travelers go beyond St. Louis, even so far as Kentucky. He must be sure that his country, which by right or not he had ruled so long, had not only been sold by Spain to France, but that the decision had been duly confirmed, and furthermore he must be sure that the decision by France to the United States had also been confirmed formally.

Traders and trappers had been pushing through from the plains country, yes; but this was a different matter. Here was a battle under a third flag. It must not pass. Spanish official dignity was not thus to be shaken, not to be hurried. All must wait until the formalities had been concluded.

This delay meant the loss of the entire winter. The two young leaders of the expedition were obliged to make the best of it they could.

Clark formed an encampment in the timbered country across the Mississippi from St. Louis and soon had his men comfortably ensconced in cabins of their own building. Meanwhile he picked up more men around the adjacent military posts—Ordway and Howard and Fraser of the New England regiment, Cruzatte, Ishbel, Fajouesse, Drouillard and other voyagers for watermen. They made a hasty and efficient band.

Upon Captain Lewis devolved most of the scientific work of the expedition. It was necessary for him to spend much time in St. Louis to complete his store of instruments, to extend his own studies in scientific matters. Perhaps, after all, the success of the expedition was furthered by this delay upon the border.

Twenty-nine men they had on the expedition rolls by spring—forty-five in all, counting assistants who were not officially enrolled. Their equipment for the entire journey out and back, of more than two years in duration, was to cost them not more than \$2,500. A tiny army, a meager equipment, for the tasking of the richest empire of the world.

But now this army of a score and a half of men was to witness the lowering of one of the two of the greatest deeds then known to the world. It already had seen the withdrawal of that of Great Britain. The words which Burr and Merry and Yrigo had so despised were now about to be driven down. The country must still appear a Great Britain must fall back to the north—those other powers, France and Spain, must make way to the south and east.

The army of the new republic, under two loyal boys for leaders, pressed forward, not with drums or banners, not with the roll of kettle drums, not with the pride and circumstance of glorious war. The soldiers of his ranks had not even a uniform—they were clad in buckskin and heavy leather and fur.

The strange, colorful life of the little capital of the west went on eagerly. St. Louis was happy. Detroit was glad. The fur trade had been split in half. Great Britain had lost. The

fort now went out down the Mississippi instead of down the St. Lawrence. A world was in the making and remaking, and over that disturbed and divided world there still floated the three rival flags.

Five days before Christmas of 1803 the flag of France fluttered down in the old city of New Orleans. They had dreaded the fleet of Great Britain at New Orleans—had hoped for the fleet of France. They got a fleet of Americans in flatboats—rude men with long rifles and leathern garments, who came under paddle and oar and not under sail.

Lassus was the last French commandant in the valley. He Lassus, the Spaniard, holding on to his dignity up the Missouri river beyond St. Louis, still clinging to the sovereignty that Spain had deserted. And across the river in a little row of log cabins lay the new army with the new flag, an army of twenty-nine men, backed by \$2,500 of a nation's hoarded war gold.

It was a time for hope or for despair, a time for success or failure, a time for loyalty or for treason.

While Meriwether Lewis gravely went about his scientific studies and William Clark merrily went about his dancing with the gay St. Louis belles when not engaged in drilling his men beyond the river the winter passed. Spring came. The ice ceased to run in the river, the grass looked northward in millions, the grass showed green blades.

The men in Clark's encampment were almost motionless with lust for travel. But still the authorities had not completed their formalities, still the flag of Spain floated over the cross-bars of the gate of the stone fortress, last stronghold of Spain in the valley of our great river.

March passed, and April. Not until the 8th of May, in the year 1804, were matters concluded to suit the penitents of France and Spain alike. Now came the assumed word that the republic of the United States intended to stand on the Louisiana purchase, constitution or no constitution—that the government purposed to take over the land which it had bought. On this point Mr. Jefferson was firm. De Lassus yielded now.

On that May morning the soldiers of Spain manning the fortifications of the old post stood at parade when the drums of the Americans were heard. One company of troops, under com-



On the Morrow Across the Flag of the United States.

mand of Captain Stoddard, represented our army of occupation. Our real army of invasion was that in buckskin and leathern and leather—twenty-nine men, whose captain, Meriwether Lewis, was to be our official representative at the ceremony of transfer.

De Lassus choked with emotion as he handed over the keys and the archives which so long had been under his charge.

"Sir," said he, addressing the commander, "I speak for France as well as for Spain. I hand over to you the title from France, as I hand over to you the title from Spain. Henceforth both are for you. I salute you, gentlemen!"

With the rattle of the few American drums, the transfer was gravely acknowledged. The flag of Spain slowly dropped from the staff where it had floated. That of France took its place, and for one day floated by courtesy over old St. Louis.

On the morrow across a strange new flag—the flag of the United States. It was supported by a company of regulars and by the little army of joint command—the army of Lewis and Clark—twenty-nine enlisted men in leather.

"Time now, at last!" said William Clark to his friend. "Time for us to say farewell! Boats—three of them—are waiting, and my men are itching to see the great plains. What is the latest news in the village, Merne?" he added.

"News enough," said Meriwether Lewis gravely. "I just have word of the arrival in town of none other than Colonel Aaron Burr. I wish he were alone. Will, she is with him—his daughter, Mrs. Alston!"

Aaron Burr came to St. Louis in the spring of 1804 as much in desperation as with definite plans. Matters were going none too well for him. All the time he was getting advice from the lower country, where lay the center of his own audacious plans, but the thought of the people was directed westward, up the Missouri.

The fame of the Lewis and Clark expedition now had gathered volume. Constitution or no constitution, the purchase of Louisiana had been formally completed, the transfer had been formally made. The American wedge was driving on through. If ever he was to do anything for his own enterprise it was now high time.

(To Be Continued)

We often hate for one little reason when there are a thousand why we should love—Ellen.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Countrymen, Infants and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that take with and endanger the health of infants and children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, adds the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CHATELAIN COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Burroughs Statement Machine

The Burroughs Statement Machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr." "Cr." "Bal., makes carbon copies, etc.

It can be furnished in the visible printing style of machine—or with the famous Duplex feature, for storing away balances and giving automatic total of all statements sent out.

It insures accuracy in every statement and sends them out on time.

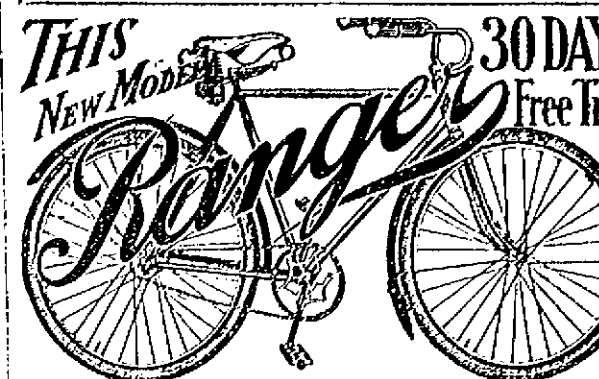
When your Statements are out it can be used the balance of the month on all your figure work—making complete, accurate records possible.

No cost or obligation to try it out in your own office or store, on your own work.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

PERD FAVOR, Sales Manager.

17 N. W. 10th St., Minneapolis, Minn.



THIS New Model 30 DAYS Free Trial

Your Choice of Ninety-Four (94) Styles
Colors and Sizes in the famous line of "Ranger" bicycles, shown in full color in our big new Catalogue, listed at the price of \$17.98, \$19.98, \$21.98, \$23.98, \$25.98, \$27.98, \$29.98, \$31.98, \$33.98, \$35.98, \$37.98, \$39.98, \$41.98, \$43.98, \$45.98, \$47.98, \$49.98, \$51.98, \$53.98, \$55.98, \$57.98, \$59.98, \$61.98, \$63.98, \$65.98, \$67.98, \$69.98, \$71.98, \$73.98, \$75.98, \$77.98, \$79.98, \$81.98, \$83.98, \$85.98, \$87.98, \$89.98, \$91.98, \$93.98, \$95.98, \$97.98, \$99.98.

SEND NO MONEY but write TODAY for this new Catalogue of "Ranger" bicycles. Tires and handles of prices so low they will astonish you. Also, full particulars of our great new offer to deliver to you all bicycles, regardless of year, choice of any of the 94 kinds of "RANGER" bicycles you may select, for ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL. This wonderful offer is absolutely genuine. No one criticizes your choice if it is a "Ranger"—the most popular, largest selling bicycle in the country.

TIRES, LAMPS, Built-Up-Wheels with Coaster Brakes, Inner Tubes, Electric Lighting (optional), all the new ideas in bicycle equipment, and handles, as well as the Repair Parts and Combination Office for rebuilding your old bicycle—all shown fully illustrated, at HALF PRICE! PRICES. For new Catalogue in the largest ever issued by any bicycle concern. If you do not need a new bicycle now, or Repair Parts, Tires, etc., for your old bicycle, you need this Catalogue to tell you the prices you should pay when you do buy.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED We want a Rider Agent in every neighborhood to ride and exhibit the new "RANGER" bicycles. You can select the particular style suited to your own needs. Boys and young men in all parts of the country are riding "Rangers" and taking orders from their friends. They make a great commission on every sale and so can you. Your great output, perfect methods and machinery enable us to sell "Ranger" bicycles at prices below all competitors.

MOTORCYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES. Our big new Catalogue also gives large prices in these lines at lower prices. Thousands of our "Ranger" customers of a generation ago are now buying their "Automobile" supplies, because they know "Ranger" quality and prices are always right.

WRITE US TODAY. Do not delay. A postal request at cost of one cent will bring you the big Catalogue. DO NOT BUY until you get it and our wonderful new offers and prices.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

139

Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Clothing

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

CLOTHING.

Special Bargains!

For the best quality we offer our own and the best of

Fall and Winter Woollens.

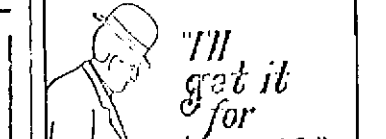
Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at a price 10% less than our regular prices. The season order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25, we guarantee the make-up our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McJENNAN,

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

NEW HOME



"I'll get it for my wife"

NO OTHER LIKE IT. NO OTHER AS GOOD.

Purchase the "NEW HOME" and you will have a life saver for the present and future. The "NEW HOME" is a complete sewing machine and best quality of material and construction. It is a machine that will make you a better person. It is a machine that will make you a better person. It is a machine that will make you a better person.

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME. Known the world over for its superior quality. Should be in every home. THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., LOWELL, MASS.

FOR SALE BY

DEALER WANTED

LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous J-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Binders, and Patent Steel Lockers.

MERCURY PUB. CO.,

122 THAMES ST.

SUGAR

Many dealers now charge 10c a cent over a pound of sugar. For the same grade of sugar (white) we sell for 9c a pound. (White) sugar with other articles in our Catalogue for your special offer. Send for Catalogue now. We will show you how we can save you on groceries and household goods of all kinds. Money back your order with your article. Write for the Catalogue NOW.

Baltimore Federal Trust Co., New York

NEW ENGLAND MERCANTILE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

3¢ PER POUND

Price of Coke

February 1st, 1917.

A limited quantity of Coke of a superior quality is for sale. Orders will be delivered in the order of their receipt at following prices:

36 lb. Prepared, delivered \$7.00
36 lb. Common " \$6.00
36 lb. Pea " \$5.00

Price per bushel at works:

Prepared 17 cents
Common 14 cents
Pea 11 cents

Newport

Gas Light Co.
THAMES STREET.

The Mercury.

Published by MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
Telephone
House Telephone

Saturday, April 14, 1917



America.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my father died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble, free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks and rills break
The sound prolong.

Our father's God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee I sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us, by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

The President wants 1000 wooden freighters built forthwith to carry food supplies to the allies. The President proposes to ask Major General Goethals to take charge of the work.

The General Assembly has really been working overtime this week. If the members had begun the work a little earlier in the session it would have been better.

Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, Cuba and Panama, have all arranged themselves on the side of the United States against Germany. Chile, Argentina and Mexico have decided to remain neutral.

We hear frequently of "winter" lingering in the lap of spring. Early this week it looked as though winter was not only "lingering," but had brought its baggage and was going to stay all summer.

Troy, Casey, Archambault & Co in the State Senate make a combination to be anything but proud of. Add to that the Democratic Baptist clergyman from Seaboard, a complete "one too" for Senator Troy and the combination, is amusing to say the least.

"Wilson and Roosevelt have buried the hatchet." Such is a daily paper headline. Now if Wilson will commission Roosevelt Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces he can raise and let him go over and take command of the allied forces doubtless the Kaiser would surrender unconditionally.

Senator Troy of Providence says he does not take "orders or lessons in patriotism from an Australian bushman" (meaning the Editor of the Providence Journal who is an Australian by birth). And he concludes that it is fortunate that the Mercury "don't come out more often." From his remarks in the State Senate the other day it is pretty certain that the hits of the "Winged God Mercury" do hurt somewhere in the senator's vulnerable armor.

Every day the sum demanded by the government for war purposes increases. The President demand now is for six billions seven hundred and fifty millions for war expenses. There would seem to be no limit to the amount required. Had the President taken a different attitude when he first came into office, and put the country gradually into a state of preparedness there would have been no need of this enormous outlay now. Never in the history of this nation did we face a crisis with so weak men at the helm as now. If we pull through without disaster it will be a miracle.

The five big cruisers now under construction are to be named Constitution, Constellation, Goodnature, Lexington and Ranger—all good names. They are to cost when completed over \$125,000,000. The names are of five famous ships whose valiant service gave a glorious reputation to this nation in its earlier days. The exploits of the Constitution and the Constellation are familiar to every Newporter. The Constellation, now safe at anchor in our harbor, will hereafter be known as the "Old Constellation." The present Saratoga, which was the cruiser New York till 1911 will hereafter be known as the Rochester.

The talk about sending our Yankee boys to France to help the allies fight their battles across the ocean is all folly and worse than folly. In the first place we have none to send. We could not send a part of the regular army for we have to army with talking about not half enough to do guard duty at home. We could not raise and train a volunteer force so that it would be worth anything with the trained soldiers of Europe under a year, and long before that time, unless all signs fail, the war will be over so what is the use in holding out hopes or making promises that cannot be fulfilled. Put ourselves in condition for defense and let the matter rest there.

General Assembly

According to present plans, the January session of the General Assembly will close at a close next Tuesday night, which will be the sixtieth day of the session. There is still much business to be disposed of, and whether this can be accomplished remains to be proven, but with the long daily sessions that the Senate has held this week, much progress has been made in disposing of the accumulation that looked formidable. On Wednesday, the Senate did not adjourn until nearly nine o'clock, and on Thursday the hour was also very late. The house has matters pretty well in hand now and will probably be ready for adjournment by the time that the Senate is.

Much business has been accomplished during the past week. The Senate on Wednesday passed the bill allowing women to vote for Presidential electors, by an almost unanimous vote, only three members being opposed. The bill is now in the hands of the House Committee on special legislation, and the general opinion is that the bill will be passed in concurrence and signed by the Governor. If this should prove true the women who have been laboring for the bill this year will have reason to congratulate themselves.

The Senate devoted Thursday to the consideration of disputed items in the general appropriation bill, which had been made a special order for that day. Many items were objected to by the Democrats and they voted lastly, but without avail, the bill being passed, practically as reported by the committee. The bill was night in the House late Thursday night.

Several Newport measures have been disposed of this week. The Senate has passed in concurrence with the House the two bills allowing the city of Newport to issue bonds for highway improvements and to widen Bath road, and also the bill empowering the tax assessors to make a correction in the tax upon the estate of Theodore M. Davis. The act creating a commission to investigate a location and obtain prices for a new Court House and Newport has passed the Senate for concurrence. This is the bill for which Representative Max Levy has worked hard for a number of years.

The act creating the office of Jury Commissioner was killed by the House by a vote of 45 to 19.

Wood and Kitchener.

When England found herself on the brink of war with Germany Kitchener was on his way to his post in Egypt. He was at once recalled, was immediately placed at the War Office and the raising and training of "Kitchener's army" was begun. When the United States found itself confronted with the prospect of war with Germany Leonard Wood was in command at New York, the most important post in our army. Wood is the nearest counterpart to Kitchener whom the American army can produce. Yet he was to be transferred from the Department of the East, with which he was thoroughly familiar, and the place where the largest number of soldiers would naturally be found. In addition it is the most exposed of all our ports, the richest of all our cities, the prime magnet for a hostile attack. He was to be taken from this post of importance and real service and sent to a new Department, that of the Southeast, with headquarters at Charleston, South Carolina, a post created especially, as it would seem, for his banishment. Even with Kitchener's aid and inspiration, England was slow in finding herself and in getting into condition to make an adequate contribution to the war. America, without Leonard Wood, would be even slower.

Billy Sunday on the German War

Billy Sunday opened the flood gates of his wrath on German Militarism last Sunday at his opening discourse in New York. He had an audience of more than twenty thousand people. A report says: "Enthusiasm reached its summit when Billy tore into German militarism."

"I never have said," he said, "that the German nation ought to be blotted off the map. What I did say, and I repeat it now, was that German militarism ought to be blotted off the face of the earth. For the German people I have nothing but love, sympathy, pity. My great grandfather was born in Saxony. But the German army in my blood is so diluted now I suppose it would be hard to find."

"But the German people are being blotted off. It is the salvation of the German people that caused us to enter this war. We are going to set them free."

"Then, you impatient, hideous, heartless Prussian Imperialism, stand up and look into the faces of the women and children you have murdered. Behold their souls as they climb up the coral reefs, as they come forth from the cemeteries of the ships."

"Torn and bleeding Belgians with tear stained faces cry 'Help!' More than 1,000,000 Armenians, stripped down, children laid low, their women outraged cry 'Help!' In the Alps of Italy, on the fields of France the monster of German militarism has left its hateful mark. And even today they would be pounding at our doors but for the British fleet."

The overflow from the barracks at the Naval Training Station, where there are now 3000 men under training for the navy, will soon be sheltered in tents. Two thousand tents have been ordered for quick delivery, each tent being designed for men, and when they arrive, a miniature city will be set up somewhere near the present Training Station if not on the government land itself.

PORTSMOUTH.

The first speed test of the year in typewriting was made at Rogers High School during the past week. Miss Hester Gray of this town, grade XII, won a medal with 68 words per minute, with five mistakes. Last year Miss Gray won a medal in the speed test in typewriting.

Master Clifford T. Holman Jr., is ill with chicken pox.

Morning prayer and Holy Communion was celebrated at St. Mary's Episcopal Church on Easter Sunday with special Easter music, in charge of Mrs. Florence C. Hurley, organist and director. Rev. Everett P. Smith, the rector, was the celebrant.

In the absence of Rev. Robert F. Downing, the pulpit of the Christian Church was filled in the morning by a young man from the Newport Y. M. C. A. In the evening Rev. Everett P. Smith of St. Mary's Church conducted the services. An Easter concert was given in the morning by the Sunday School under the direction of the superintendent, Mrs. Alonzo E. Borden. A pleasing program of recitations and songs was given.

Town Council Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the town council and probate court was held with all the members present. An ordinance relating to the removal of snow from tracks of the street railway companies was continued to the May meeting. The town sergeant reported that the dynamite at the coal mines had been removed from the town. Voted that the town council meet April 26 to revise the jury list and canvass the voting list for the financial town meeting to be held May 2.

The president of the council reported having conferred with the town of Tiverton and that the chemical fire engine will be allowed to come into the town of Portsmouth upon property in Tiverton will not be endangered thereby and always subject to the judgment of the person in charge of said engine.

Several minor licenses were granted. Bills allowed and ordered paid were as follows: William T. H. Soule, assistant to outside poor, \$13; William T. H. Soule, clothing, \$1.50; John J. Corcoran, services as town sergeant, \$37; Jacob Marx, services as police constable, \$11; George Anthony Jr., surveyor, repairs in district No. 1, \$180; Howard Thurston, district No. 1, \$180; district No. 2, \$23.50; Luther P. Chase, surveyor repairs in district No. 3, \$350; Isaac L. Fish, Jr., surveyor bridge work in district No. 4, \$21.61; Grant A. Wilson, salary as keeper of town farm, \$30; Milne Printing Co., stationery for office, \$5; P. D. Humphrey, coal, \$12.50; town of Tiverton, use of chemical engine at fire, \$10; Charles L. Sewall, council fees this session, \$10. Howard Thurston was appointed a committee to purchase a road drag at a price not to exceed \$35. Arthur A. Sherman and George B. Hicks were appointed a committee to take steps to form a town constabulary.

Voted to place the following propositions in the financial town meeting warrant: "Will this town appropriate \$1500 for oiling roads?" "Will this town appropriate \$1500 for stone roads?" "Will this town appropriate a suitable sum to purchase a chemical fire engine?"

In the probate court the petitions of Eliza V. Annie A. and Marjorie A. Hall, that Annie L. Hall be appointed guardian of their persons and estates, with George P. Hall as surety on each bond; appraiser George R. Hicks.

The petition of Norman Hall administrator of the estate of Benjamin Hall, that an allowance for six months' support of the family be set apart, was allowed and \$600 was named.

The petition of Norman Hall, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Hall, to be allowed to sell certain articles enumerated in the inventory, at private sale or public auction, was allowed.

An inventory of the estate of Benjamin Hall, an amended inventory of the estate of Amelia A. Greene, and an inventory of the estate of Samuel C. Spooner were allowed and ordered recorded.

The will of Pacobe M. Durfee was proved and ordered recorded and letters testamentary were ordered issued to Walter S. Linsley, the executor named therein. Bond \$10,000 with the Southern Security Company as surety, I. Lincoln Sherman of Middletown was appointed appraiser.

The will of Mary D. Brownell was proved and ordered recorded, and letters testamentary were ordered issued to Laura G. and Abbie P. Hall, the executrices named. Bond to pay debts and legacies is required in the sum of \$1200, without surety.

An Easter concert was given at the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday evening, with a large attendance. The church was prettily decorated with potted plants, ferns and paper wisteria. The program, which was well rendered, was under the direction of Mrs. Gordon McDonald and Mrs. Robert Wyatt.

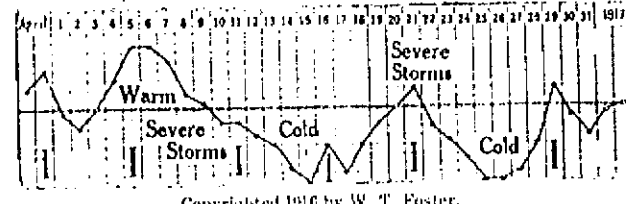
An Easter service was held at the Friends' Church with special music, which included a vocal duet by Miss M. Fins Macomber of this town and Mr. Rodrick McLeod of Newport. The attendance was very large. The church was decorated with potted plants. The mite boxes of the children were opened and found to contain \$20 which is to be sent for relief to sufferers in Europe.

The meeting to establish a constabulary which was held at Sandy Point Farm on Tuesday evening was well attended. Forty-three present enrolled, and other citizens, who could not be present, have expressed their intentions of enrolling. The election of officers resulted as follows: Captain, Reginald C. Vanderbilt; First Lieutenant, Dr. Arthur A. Sherman; Second Lieutenant and Quartermaster, William H. Bone; Second Lieutenant and Drilling Master, Howard A. Pierce; First Sergeant, Borden C. Anthony. Captain Vanderbilt will present the Portsmouth Cavalade with rifles, ammunition, uniforms and with whatever is necessary. He has already given over Sandy Point Farm to the Newport Chapter of the American Red Cross for a hospital base.

Mr. Fred A. Payne has been promoted

to Pharmacist, a number of such promotions having been made on account of the war. Mr. Payne is well known in this city, having married a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving P. Littlefield, who formerly conducted The Manse on Mt. Vernon street.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



Copyrighted 1916 by W. T. Foster.

April temperatures will average lower than usual but extremes of warm and cold are expected. During the five days centering on April 8 a high temperature wave will pass your locality and during the five days centering on April 16 and 26 you may expect unusually low temperatures with frosts further south than usual. Severe storms are expected and most rains of the month during the five days centering on April 8 and 21.

With very few exceptions this will be a dry month up to April 20. From April 21 to 30 some rains are expected, but from March 31 to April 30 the total precipitation will be less than usual and large sections south of latitude 40 will need rain. Heavy rains in northern Europe will damage winter grain. Great Britain, Norway, Sweden and Denmark will get too much rain; also northern parts of Russia, Germany, France and Spain. Southern Europe will get less rain and better crop weather during April than northern parts.

Canada will not be much affected by April weather. In many parts of our northern states and the Canadian provinces the moisture in the soil, now beginning to thaw, will be of great value. But 1917 will be notable for important crop weather events and effects on the crop.

Treble line represents seasonal normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 14.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 14 to 15, warm wave 13 to 17, cool wave 18 to 20. Average temperatures of the week centering on the warm wave of this disturbance was expected to be lower than usual. Some rains in eastern sections were expected to accompany this storm, the rains to decrease westward to crest of Rockies.

The forecasts for April were for less rain than usual; that most rains of the month would be in sections near the Atlantic coasts, decreasing westward to crest of Rockies; that a drought in large part of the country lying west of meridian 90.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about April 18 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies near April 19, plains sections 20, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys 21, eastern sections 22, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near April 24. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will be a very important storm, in many ways. As it approaches the temperatures will make a great rise and drouth sections will suffer. When the storm breaks will heavy rains are expected on the east or front of the storm. Most of these rains are expected near the Atlantic coast, decreasing westward. We cannot determine how far west they will extend, but probably not all of the drouth sections will be relieved.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

Continued from Page 1.
June 1, and paid in December 10. The Town Clerk was made a Committee on printing and directed to prepare the municipal year book of 1917 and have \$30 capital thereof printed.

Repeated calls having been made on the Newport Police for assistance in running down and arresting offenders, it was thought proper to recognize the service thus rendered and it was voted to contribute \$100.00 to the Newport Police Relief Fund.

Salaries were voted as follows: To the Town Treasurer \$250.00, collector of Taxes \$200.00, members of the Public School Committee \$25.00 each, clerk \$25.00 in addition. For every session of the Town Council held for transacting business of the town the members are allowed \$3.00 each.

The list of appropriations comprises the following:
For support of Public Schools \$8,000; for stone roads, \$5,500; for ordinary repair of highways, \$2,500; for oil to stone roads, \$1,500; for repairing Paradise Avenue, \$1,000; for care of Middletown Cemetery, \$400; for compensating the Newport Fire Department for any service in extinguishing fires, \$100; for Newport Police Relief Fund, \$100; to make addition to Office of Town Clerk and purchase two new wall safes \$1075; for Newport County Farm Bureau, \$100; to pay one note and the interest on two negotiated on account of the School House Loan, \$21.61 Total \$22,135.

To provide for the extra appropriation made for building the new school house, the Town Treasurer was authorized to obtain a loan of \$3,000 payable and issue a note of the town therefor, able in six years.

An April Snow Storm.

Newport was treated to a rare spectacle of a genuine winter snowstorm in April, the snow fall being about the heaviest of the season, and the snow remaining on the ground for several days. The storm began before daylight Monday morning, being accompanied by high winds, so that by the time most Newporters were rising to begin the day there was a large accumulation of snow on the ground. The storm continued with undiminished violence throughout the day, causing much trouble for the trolley lines and filling the streets with a very heavy snow. Coming so late in the season the various transportation lines were not prepared to fight it and it caused rather more trouble than it would have done earlier in the season.

The steamer Sagamore suspended her trips between Bristol Ferry and Bristol, and the cars of that line ran only as far as the Middletown car barn during the most of the day. Although the snow melted during the day, it turned cold at night and Tuesday morning thermometers registered only about 28. It warmed up during the day, however, and the warm sun on the succeeding days caused the snow to disappear rapidly.

Although an April snowstorm is not unknown in this vicinity a heavy storm at this season is a great rarity. It has delayed farming operations very materially.

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

Happenings in Various Parts of New England

Alfred Keller, 48, of Boston, was killed by a car and killed in Boston by an automobile.

Thomas J. G. of Haverhill, Mass., was killed by a car and killed in Boston by an automobile.

The Kennebec river was opened to navigation by the passing out of the last of the winter's ice.

Jacob W. Whitman, 70, one of the pioneer real estate brokers of Boston, died from heart trouble.

Soft coal prices at Portland, Me., have jumped from \$9 to \$11 a ton, the highest price since the Civil war.

The body of Alice Howell, 3, who wandered away from her home at Hyannis, Mass., was found fished down in a ditch.

The A. R. Hayes & Son's mill, Passaic, N. J., closed for an indefinite period, and about 250 hands are out of employment.

Flourish Martin, 30, of Springfield, Mass., who was stabbed with a nail file by George Pells at Halesport, Conn., is recovering.

Orders were issued by Major Farlee, in charge of the marine recruiting station in Boston, calling all ex-military to the colors.

George P. Fish, president of the Wason company, car manufacturers, from 1811 to 1917, died at Spout Field, Mass., aged 84.

About a score of the young women telephone operators at the Beach exchange, Boston, are suffering from a form of pleurisy pneumonia.

Ernest Sullivan, a 19-year-old hunter, accidentally shot and killed himself at Franklin, N. H., while climbing a barbed wire fence.

The Mills company of Wallham, Mass., will plough and harrow forty acres of land near the factory for the employees to raise potatoes.

In the Chats, Me., city election W. N. Miner, Republican, was elected mayor. The Republicans carried six out of seven wards.

John Dullinski, 1 month old, was scalded to death at Haverhill, Mass., when a hot water bottle, filled with hot water, burst and burned him.

While crossing a street at Boston, William Stelt of his home, Frank Connolly, 1, stepped in the path of a trolley car and was instantly killed.

Haswell C. Parsons, of Springfield, Mass., real estate broker, owes \$350,000 and has assets of \$171,320, according to a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

The Atlantic Memorial statue in the men who gave their lives in the "struggle to save women and children" was stolen from Quincy, Mass., stone shodown to New York.

The suit to the city by seven citizens of Newton, Mass., for lost and buildings valued at about \$18,000, has settled the dispute as to the future site of Newton's city hall.

John M. Paquette, 25, a native of Grovelton, N. H., was compelled to make a public apology at Manchester, N. H., by Judge Perkins for applying a vile name to President Wilson.

Ransom H. Fuller, 71, died at Brookline, Mass. He was president of the Boston Insurance company, Old Colony Insurance company and the Renfrew Manufacturing company.

A discrepancy of approximately \$20,000 was found in the accounts of Benjamin C. Reed, town treasurer and tax collector of Whitman, Mass., who has been missing since Feb. 11.

The Sterling Motor company, Brockton, Mass., which completed orders for several million one-pound shells for the Russian government a few weeks ago, is re-employing several hundred hands.

The Maine house of representatives voted to adhere in its action indefinitely postponing the act providing for military training in the public schools. The senate had passed the bill to be enserosed.

More than 12,000 shoe workers are affected by a notice given by twenty-three manufacturers of the Lynn, Mass., Shoe Manufacturers' association that on April 20 the factories will be closed for an indefinite period.

An urgent call for skilled recruits—men qualified to take their places—open in one department or another of the naval service, was issued by the commanders of the United States warships at the Boston navy yard.

Garfield Boone shot and killed himself at Lebanon Falls, N. Y., when a deputy sheriff attempted to arrest him on a charge of shooting Robert Black in a dispute over money matters. Black is not expected to recover.

Frank Berdon, who said to be with the Red Army, asked to stand in a hearing before the National Student Relocation Council, was given three months in jail at Bridgewater, Conn., on a charge of breach of the peace.

Edward C. G. of New York, who was shot and killed at Haverhill, Mass., was killed by a car and killed in Boston by an automobile.

The body of Alice Howell, 3, who wandered away from her home at Hyannis, Mass., was found fished down in a ditch.

The Kennebec river was opened to navigation by the passing out of the last of the winter's ice.

Jacob W. Whitman, 70, one of the pioneer real estate brokers of Boston, died from heart trouble.

Soft coal prices at Portland, Me., have jumped from \$9 to \$11 a ton, the highest price since the Civil war.

The body of Alice Howell, 3, who wandered away from her home at Hyannis, Mass., was found fished down in a ditch.

The Kennebec river was opened to navigation by the passing out of the last of the winter's ice.

Deaths.

DEATHS.

In this city, 6th inst., Thomas Edward, son of Margaret and the late John Walsh, aged 15 years.
In this city, 6th inst., Henry K. Spence.
In this city, 6th inst., Catherine, widow of Thomas Huggins.
In this city, 6th inst., Benjamin Clarence Brown, 13, his 52th year.
In this city, 11th inst., Thomas Francis, son of Nellie and Peter McLean, aged 16 years.
In this city, 13th inst., Maria, widow of Charles Gird.
In New York, 6th inst., William C. Swinburne, aged 54 years.
At Boston, Mass., 6th inst., Robert W. Atwater, of this city.
In Indianapolis, Ind., 6th inst., Catherine, widow of James Conitt, for nearly of this 15 years.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other states, away from Newport, but desiring to own a home here, are invited to apply to the principal agent and broker of the city for a list of houses, sites and farms for sale, or for a list of houses, sites and farms for rent.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

122 BATHURST AVENUE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Mr. Taylor is a graduate of the University of California, and has been a member of the principal real estate and surveying societies of the United States. He has a branch office at 100 North Main Street, Boston, Mass., and is a member of the Massachusetts Real Estate Association.

PHONE OPERATOR OVERHEARS PLOT

Perhaps Saves Big Docks at Boston From Destruction

Boston, April 13.—A plot to dynamite the big Commonwealth docks, where 1000 naval millionaires from France, Rhode Island and Connecticut are quartered, was disclosed last night when the guard about the pier and its approaches was doubled.

The plot, arranged by two Germans, was frustrated by the alertness of a telephone operator employed on a railroad switchboard in a congested street building. She overheard the two men, talking in German, planning the planting of a bomb at the pier. Immediately she reported the military and police authorities.

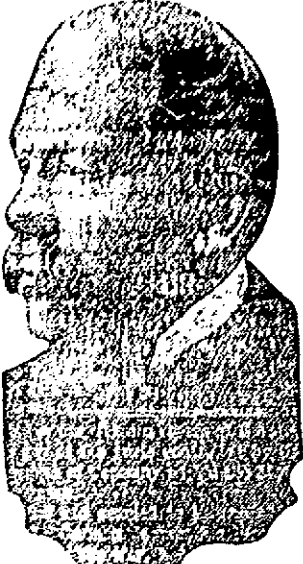
Fifteen minutes later extra guards had been posted from their headquarters and were patrolling all approaches and sections of the docks. Police reserves were hurried to the scene, about seven men are on the trail of the plotters.

The attempt to dynamite the pier was to have been carried out last night. The telephone operator, employed on the pier shift, was "glazed in" by talking on a line over which two Germans were conversing.

FAMOUS AS STATESMAN

Death of Richard Olney, Powerful in Councils of Democratic Party

Boston, April 13.—Richard Olney, holder of two cabinet positions under President Cleveland and the statesman who made Great Britain "hard" in the Venezuelan boundary dispute which brought the United States to the verge of war in 1895, died at his Boston home at the age of 62.



RICHARD OLNEY

His Massachusetts men have risen to a level as high as did Olney. As secretary of state and attorney general during the administration of Grover Cleveland, he attained an international reputation as a statesman. He was long identified with the Democratic party and a powerful influence in its policies.

THE EDDYSTONE DISASTER

Cited by Accidental Flare-Up of Powder, Says Fire Marshal

Philadelphia, April 13.—There is no evidence of a plot" is the statement by State Fire Marshal Port, who, with a corps of special aids, is making an exhaustive study of the Edgemoor ammunition plant, which was blown up Tuesday.

An accidental flare-up of black powder in the "shaking chamber" in the east end of the main building attended by the blast started the explosion, said the marshal.

Despite the statement of the state officials, federal officers are working on the various clues offered from Edgemoor sources. Port said that while he is open-minded regarding the plot theory, he would demand conclusive proof before relinquishing his theory that it was accidental.

Nearly sixty of the unidentified dead received public burial yesterday. The list of known dead numbers 115, while 121 persons are suffering from injuries.

Death of Major Burke

Washington, April 13.—Major John M. Burke, former scout in Indian wars and for nearly half a century associated with the late Colonel William Cody ("Buffalo Bill") as public relations representative, died of pneumonia last night.

Wheat Saved by Rain

Kansas City, April 13.—Rains that saved the wheat and grain belts in Oklahoma and Kansas saved thousands of acres that would have been lost had the drought continued a few days more, according to expert meteorologists.

Explosion in Frankford Arsenal Philadelphia, April 13.—One man was killed and one injured in an explosion at the high explosive building at the Frankford Arsenal.

Senator Graham signed the legislation which removes Vermont's Green Mountain as a Green state. Citizens who are residents of places other than that in which the mountain is located must now wait five days before the ceremony may be performed.

FLEET TO GUARD ATLANTIC PORTS

Patrol Duty to Be Performed by American Ships

GERMAN SUBMARINE MENACE

Formal Announcement of Blockade of Boston and Other Large Arteries of European Traffic Is Expected—Trains Ready For Submarines—Officers of Allied Nations Aid

Washington, April 13.—With high British and French naval officers in conference here with American naval officials, definite steps have been taken toward participation of the American navy in the war against Germany.

Patrol of the entire Atlantic seaboard, reaching southward to the Panama canal zone and possibly northward to include Canada, will be the first duty of American warships.

With that goes the necessity of guarding against the probable extension of the German submarine campaign to include approaches to major American ports, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

British and French ships now on this patrol duty will be withdrawn as soon as the American forces have their lines established. The American squadron will operate from British and French bases in the South Atlantic wherever necessary.

This was learned in connection with the announcement that Vice Admiral Browning of the British navy and Rear Admiral Brasseur of the French navy are in Washington, conferring with Secretary Daniels, Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, and other officers of the American navy.

The conferences have to do with the part the American fleet will play in the war either immediately or later, when its strength in light patrol craft and trained men has been increased.

Commanders of the British and French forces off the American coast, it is known, have expected that Germany would extend her submarine operations to these waters. Arrangements to patrol vigorously the approaches to the chief American harbors have been made and will be carried out by American ships.

It has been expected that Germany would formally announce a submarine blockade of Boston, New York, the mouth of the Delaware, the mouth of the Chesapeake, Charleston and Savannah. These are the arteries through which flows the main traffic in foodstuffs and war supplies for Europe.

Unless a blockade is declared, in line with her previous action, Germany will be under the necessity of giving warning before attacking merchant craft under neutral flags.

Many navy officers doubt that any considerable number of German submarines can be spared from the task of blockading the British Isles for work on this side of the Atlantic. Sporadic operations within such prescribed areas are looked for, however, and no precaution to guard against them will be overlooked by the navy.

The navy department has a considerable supply of submarine traps already available and more will be delivered within a few days. It is assumed that the approaches to American harbors will be fully protected in this way and the fleet of submarine chasers now being assembled, equipped and manned, will be distributed to comb the seas night and day.

An American naval port probably will be established at some future time on the Irish coast, when the measures of co-operation have been extended.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT

Belgian King Finishes Prayer For War-Stricken Little Ones

London, April 13.—A dozen children, lean from semi-starvation, came out of their cellar school near Furnes, Belgium, where heaps of battle rubbish mark the site of thousands of homes, and, going to the shell-smashed crucifix at the crossroads, knelt to say their prayers.

A Belgian officer without any insignia of rank stood near, absorbed in identifying the detonation of the distant German guns. The children said their prayer as far as "Forgive us our trespasses as—" and then there was silence, for they could say no more. The Belgian officer concluded the petition, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us."

The Belgian officer was Albert, the King.

Stark Brings Heavy Load

Minneapolis, April 13.—Minneapolis boasts the biggest boy baby in the world in the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mandeljak. He weighed twenty-one pounds at birth. He is in every way a normal baby, except for his weight.

A dozen business blocks at Eastman, Vt., and three residences were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Three Red Cross base hospital units, organized in Boston, will be ready for war service when the army requires them.

OVERTURES TO ENTENTE ENVOYS

Separate Peace Being Sought by Austria and Bulgaria

MAY FORCE KAISER'S HAND

Austria Fears Upheaval in Russia May Find Decided Echo Among Her Disaffected Peoples—Shortage of Food and Falling Off of Enthusiasm Prove Important Factors

Washington, April 13.—Austrian and Bulgarian representatives are endeavoring to approach entente diplomats in Switzerland on the subject of peace.

Peace dispatches reporting Bulgarian efforts in this line developed the fact that it is known here not only that Bulgaria has taken soundings, but also that there has been similar action in the name of Austria-Hungary. Whether the two countries are working separately or together is not known, nor has any reference been made to the attitude of Germany or Turkey.

Officials here see in the Austrian and Bulgarian action merely an expression of weariness with the war and anxiety to bring it to an end without, however, involving any indication of desperation on their part which would make them propose terms acceptable to the entente.

As a result there is every evidence that the informal efforts now being made merely mark a step in the long road that will eventually lead to peace and do not offer hope of real negotiations in the near future.

This opinion is strengthened by the fact that the entente diplomats have not accepted the suggestions made to them for private conversations, but have indicated, on the other hand, that they will not go into any such discussion blindfolded. They have left the impression that they stand on the general principles enunciated by their governments—that the entente nations will not enter a peace conference until their enemies have made public their terms.

Independent soundings by Austria and Bulgaria, even if entirely tentative, have attracted interest here, however, as showing the dissatisfaction of those two governments with the course of the war and their apparent anxiety to negotiate directly, and not through the medium of Germany.

As both these countries are reported to be more eager for peace than their more powerful ally, a degree of hope is felt that their exigencies may force Germany to a more moderate stand and bring the day of ultimate peace nearer.

The recent public statement of Count Czernin, Austrian minister for foreign affairs, that the central powers still stood ready for conference, and the widespread comment upon it in the press, were interpreted here to indicate a growing desire for peace in the central empire. Similar statements by Bulgarian leaders strengthened this viewpoint.

Austria is known to have been deeply affected by war weariness and by the Russian revolution. It is generally felt here that the central empires have reached the maximum of their strength, and it is feared the upheaval across the border may find a decided echo among Austria's conglomerate and disaffected peoples. Food conditions, though satisfactory in agrarian Hungary, are serious in industrial Austria, and enthusiasm among the people has fallen off alarmingly.

Bulgaria likewise is troubled by food shortage and the Russian revolution. The latter has brought again to the surface the old friendliness for the Russian people and has injected into the question the decision of the ruling class in fight against their liberator. In a strictly military sense, however, Bulgaria is understood to be stronger than at any time during the war, as her losses have been negligible.

CUBA ENTERS WAR

German Ships in Harbor of Havana Are Seized at Once

Havana, April 9.—Cuba, not yet out of her teens as a republic, is at war with Germany—the first of the Latin-American countries to range herself alongside the United States, her liberator and protector.

At 7:16 Saturday night President Menocal affixed his signature to the joint resolution passed unanimously by both the senate and house without a dissenting voice being raised, thus putting into effect the declaration that a state of war exists between Cuba and the Imperial German government.

Four German ships in Havana harbor were seized.

WAR COUNSELLORS COMING

Delegations From England and France Due Here Within Ten Days

Washington, April 13.—The government has been to prepare for important war councils to be held here soon with commissions from England and France. The state department announced it expects the arrival within ten days of a British delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Balfour.

A French commission, headed by M. Viviani, minister of justice and former premier, will arrive about the same time.

The conferences will take up such questions as the steady supply of mu-

nition and food to the entente allies, the proposed \$1,000,000,000 loan, naval co-operation, military participation of the United States, readjustment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the entente nations, relations with the remaining neutrals and future peace terms.

Although as a result of the conference a concert of action to effect the most thorough military and naval co-operation is certain, it is felt that the discussions will not change the United States' traditional policy of not entering into European alliances.

SEES PEACE COMING

George Rejoices That America Will Be at Conference Table

London, April 13.—"I can see peace coming now—not a peace which is the mere beginning of another war—but real peace," was the salutation which Premier George sent to America.

It was part of a feeling tribute which the prime minister paid to the United States in a tumultuously demonstrative meeting of the American luncheon club. Scores of British notables were there and American Ambassador Page presided.

"I rejoice as a democrat that the advent of the United States gives the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict," George declared.

"We rejoice that America has won the right to be at the peace conference table when the terms are fixed. It would have been a tragedy to mankind if America had not won the right to be at the peace conference table, with all the influence and power she has now obtained."

WAR DECLARATION NEXT

Austria Severs Diplomatic Relations With the United States

Washington, April 10.—Austria-Hungary, casting herself unreservedly with Germany, has severed diplomatic relations with the United States, precipitating a situation which generally is expected here to lead to war.

Baron Zwielfelck, the Austrian charge, asked the state department for passports for himself, his staff and the Austrian consular force in this country; and simultaneously American Minister Stowell reported from Vienna that Austria had announced the break in relations to the American embassy in Vienna.

Immediately the treasury department ordered the seizure of all Austrian merchant ships in American harbors. The Austrian crews were taken off and sent to immigration stations and American guards put on board.

WILL HELP DEFEND CANAL

Panama Joins United States in War Against Germany

Panama, April 9.—The president of the republic of Panama, Ramon Valdez, signed a proclamation committing Panama unreservedly to the assistance of the United States in the defense of the canal.

The president also cancelled the exequaturs of all the German consuls in Panama.

It is announced that German residents in Panama will be interned if they give any evidence of being involved in plots.

BRITISH PUSHING ON

Canadians Continue Their Good Work on the French Front

London, April 13.—Despite rain and snow and a forty-mile gale, British troops fighting in France have again delivered telling blows on the German line southeast of Arras and to the north on the remaining portion of the Vimy ridge in the hands of the Germans.

The latest British gain southeast of Arras gave them the villages of Heninel and Wancourt and adjoining defense works and also permitted them in this region to cross the Cojeul river and take the heights on the east bank of the stream.

The Canadians kept up their good work on the Vimy ridge and made additional progress in clearing it of the enemy Thursday.

Comparative quiet prevails in all the other war theatres.

BUSINESS GIRLS LIKE CUTICURA



Because it keeps the hands soft and white, the complexion fresh and clear and the hair live and glossy. CUTICURA SOAP cleanses, purifies and beautifies the skin. It removes all blemishes and soothes and heals.

Sun, wind and dust all do their best to ruin the complexions of those subjected to them. Business girls who must have all kinds of weather find that Cuticura does much to protect their skins and keep them looking their best. Sample each free. Address postcard: "Cuticura," Dept. 13F, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Something You Need

Your valuables should have a place of Absolute Security.

Put them in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Listen Carefully

After you have given the correct number to the operator listen carefully when she repeats it.

If the operator does not quote it correctly inform her at once by repeating the correct number.

This is an opportunity for you to assist us in rendering a prompt and accurate telephone service.



Providence

Telephone Co.

Contract Office 142 Spring Street
Newport 6011 Newport

Winter Vacations In New England

Invigorating snow and ice sports in the White Mountains and the other wonderful hill regions of New Hampshire and Maine; the thrilling mile-long scoot on hub-sled or toboggan, snow-shoeing, skiing, skating, hockey, curling; ice-boating on mountain lakes.

For further information for winter pastimes in New England, write to Advertising Department, New Haven.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY

You must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top. You insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the food.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Savings Bank of Newport

Newport, R. I.

QUARTER DAY

Deposits made on or before Saturday, April 21, 1917, commence to draw interest from that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

We pay interest at 4 per cent. per annum on all amounts.

"We Plunkville girls agreed that men who drink shall have none of our kisses." "How is it working?" "We suspect that some of the girls are acting as voluntary bottle-givers, so to speak."—Pittsburgh Post.

A visitor to the Scotch Highlands went to hire a carriage to take his family for a drive. He looked at a vehicle suggested and inquired how many it would hold. The holder scratched his head thoughtfully and replied: "It holds four generally, but six if they're well acquainted."

Sportsman (assisting jockey who has been knocked out)—Stand back, please! A little more air. And hurry up with that brandy.

Faint voice from patient—Never mind about the air.—Stray Stories.

"What's that chest there?" asked the sick sailor. "That," explained the nurse, "is your chest."

"So? Well, what is the next part I make after quinine? I don't like that stool."

FORTUNES OF WAR

English Heroes Gain More Than
Glory by Success.

WEALTH HEAPED UPON THEM.

Many Have Been Made Immensely
Rich as a Reward for Winning De-
cisive Battles—Gifts That Were Be-
stowed Upon the Duke of Wellington.

According to Horus, glory is the soldier's only prize, and his wealth but honor, and in the eyes of most people the reward of heroism is indeed merely praise and medals. But many a great soldier has won a fortune from his successful campaigning, especially in the armies of Europe.

American heroes have been rewarded by private gifts of real estate and by the gift of public office, but except for the "patriotic money," which amount to many an adventurous lad or man in the old days, the awards to American soldiers and sailors have been much smaller than those in England.

General Grant, General Sherman, General Lee, and General Washington, though he was made president, made no money from their successful campaigns. But for his services in the South African war the late Lord Roberts of England received from parliament a grant of nearly \$500,000 in American money. Added to that, an erudition was conferred upon him, and he was made a knight of the Garter and appointed commander in chief of the army.

All this followed the reward of some \$250,000 for his services in Afghanistan, during which he made the famous march in twenty-one days from Kabul to Kandahar, which is still a "fable" among the men of the army.

The late Lord Kitchener also won a fortune by his successful campaigning, parliament awarding him \$250,000 for his service in South Africa and later adding to that \$250,000 for smashing the Khaffa in the Sudan, for which feat he also received his seat in the house of lords.

The late Lord Wolseley received from parliament \$300,000 at various times and was also given a seat in the house of lords for his triumphs on the battlefield, notably during the Ashanti war. But it was the Duke of Wellington whose victories brought in the greatest spoils. It having been estimated that his fighting resulted in a fortune of more than \$900,000.

His great victory at Assaye brought him a sword and a service of plate from the inhabitants of Calcutta valued at nearly \$300,000, while for winning the battle of Talavera he was made a peer and voted a pension of \$10,000 a year to continue through two generations.

His victory at Salamanca greatly added to this already substantial fortune, since he received after it the thanks of parliament, most royally backed up by a marquessate and \$500,000.

After the great campaign in the Pyrenees and the battles which sent Napoleon to Elba, Wellington was made a duke by his grateful country and was given a grant of \$1,500,000 and his income was up to \$55,000 a year.

In consequence, when the French emperor escaped from Elba and made that triumphant march that ended at Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington, returning a hero to London, perplexed all England with the problem of how to reward him. The highest honors and a great fortune had already been given him, but parliament added another \$7,000,000 to his wealth, and he drew in addition \$300,000 in prize money, and the king of Portugal presented him with plate worth more than \$50,000.

This is one of the greatest fortunes ever made in warfare—that is, by public gift.

Nor do the rewards that England gives her soldiers consist merely in fat sums of money or titles. In many instances they take the form of pensions, to be continued for several generations. Lord Napier of Magdala received a pension of \$10,000 a year to extend during two lifetimes, and when Lord Raglan was killed in the great Russian war his wife was given \$5,000 a year and his son \$10,000 a year, while Viscount Gough, the hero of the Sikh war, received not only a pension of \$10,000 a year from the government, but an equal sum from the honorable East India company.

For the victory of the Nile, Nelson received a pension of \$10,000 a year to last through three generations. After the battle of Aboukir Bay he was made a peer, and a second \$10,000 pension was added. The Irish parliament at the same time granted him a pension of \$5,000 a year for life, while the honorable East India company added its little gift of \$5,000 a year.

Lord Alcester, another great English soldier, was awarded a pension of \$10,000 a year, but had it changed for the flat sum of \$150,000.

The committing of pensions was done on several occasions by famous generals. Lord Wolseley preferring \$125,000 down to the prospect of \$10,000 a year during his own and his son's lifetime.

Such pensions and rewards sound enormous compared with those of this country, but they show the value which Britons put upon valor and their belief in the old saying that to the victor belong the spoils.—Philadelphia North American.

A Mangled Ceremony.
Willis—The wedding of your daughter and Count de Broke didn't begin on time. What was the cause of the delay?

Gills—We were obliged to make a shift in the music at the last minute. We couldn't use "Oh, Promise Me" because it reminded the count of his latest, and we had to cut out the "Wedding March" because his bankruptcy proceedings came up in that month and besides, Mendelssohn is the name of the principal creditor.—Puck.

A COLONY OF BEES.

Its Members, Their Product and the Heat of a Sting.

A colony of bees in summer consists of from 50,000 to 100,000 individuals. Each colony contains a queen, several hundred drones and the balance workers. The latter are neither male nor female, and they do all the work in the hive, gather their food from the flowers, which consists of honey and pollen. They also gather propolis, a resinous substance used to stop cracks and holes in the hive.

It is not generally known that honey is not thick and stringy when first gathered. It is called nectar by beekeepers and looks like water. When first gathered it can be shaken from the combs easily.

Sometimes it is necessary to shake bees from a brood comb, and the bees as they fall are so deluged by the watery nectar that they look like the proverbial "drowned rats." This, however, does no harm, as they at once proceed to clean each other, and when bees clean up they do a good job. I have put out a dish from the table that was drenched with honey, and in a very short time it was as clean as though washed.

Many persons are very much afraid of the bees, and of the bees and those who are not used to bee-stings, suffer pain when stung. The sensation of a bee sting can be compared to the tick of a needle point in the flesh, and then try to imagine that while just under the skin the needle is heated white hot and held there for about five minutes. Beekeepers will agree that this statement is not overdrawn. Beekeepers working about the hives every day are seldom stung, as they know the habits of the bees and avoid their stings. In this one becomes more or less immune to the poison.—George Shuler in New York Sun.

THE SINISTER DRUG MENACE.

How Society Is Facing an Exceedingly Dangerous Human Element.

In rigorous effort to suppress the illegal sale and use of habit-forming drugs the New York police are now arresting annually about 900 persons and securing 700 convictions. Of these fully 75 per cent have had previous police records, which include every crime in the statutes. This is an official statement, one of sinister portent. It means that law-abiding society is facing a human element less and exceedingly dangerous—so grave, in fact, that one of the most important duties of the police lies in stamping out this traffic.

The danger is by no means confined to large cities like New York. It is probably growing in towns and villages all over the country. Police investigations have revealed an appalling increase of drug addicts. More than one-half of those confined in the city prison, the Tombs, were vicious. Men and women following vitally every business, trade and profession were included. Even school children became addicted to the habit of using these drugs.

It is with full knowledge of such occurrences that the police are doing everything possible to stop illegal traffic in drugs. Criminals of this class present a problem even more difficult than the old-time bank robber and general crook. The police may arrest 1,000 offenders annually, but the problem will not be solved until boys and girls are taught the terrible results which follow upon the use of habit-forming drugs. It is at this point that teachers of physiology and personal hygiene must lead powerful co-operation.—Century Magazine.

Skating Held Him.

Of all the sights a Japanese student at Missouri university has seen in this country the one most wonderful to him is skating, and to the list of things he intends learning while in the United States is the art of gliding over real ice. In Japan, he told the Missourian, he never had seen any ice thick enough to skate on, though in the mountain regions there ice does form on the lakes in sufficient strength to afford a chance for skaters.—Kansas City Times.

Coin Profiles.

Where a face is used on a piece of money it is always in profile, because the cameo is more readily struck with the die in that manner, and if a full or three-quarter face were represented the nose of the gentleman or lady would get damaged in circulation and produce a ridiculous effect.

Not Thorough.

"Biggins affects to be a regular cave man."
"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But he doesn't carry out the idea. His clothes are sufficiently out of style to be annoying without being prehistoric."
—Washington Star.

Operations and Operations.

"After all, success is merely a matter of environment."
"As for example?"
"Well, the greatest surgeon might possibly be a dismal failure operating on the Stock Exchange."
—Boston Transcript.

Her Sacred Word.

"Not going to Alice's luncheon? But you gave your sacred word."
"So I did, and I'd go in a minute if my dress had come home."
—Harper's Bazar.

A Specialist.

"Pa, what's a specialist?"
"A man who has discovered which of his talents will bring him the most money, my son."
—Boston Transcript.

Never Mind Where you Work.

Let your care be for the work itself.—Epigram.

They Come Both Ways.

Fatigue—Don't pearls come in oysters, Uncle? Yes, but I like them to come in ropes best.—Yonkers Statesman.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

THE STAY AT HOME VOTE.

Evil Effect of Neglect of Duty by the Indifferent Citizen.

Our most important elections are often decided by the stay at home vote. The course of the government, its policies, our entire administration of public affairs, turn in effect upon the indifference of the citizen. The evils that flow from his neglect of these primary duties may be said to be the beginning of all those evils that are ever to accompany free government. If the people were as vigilant about choosing their public servants as they are about choosing their corporate officers or their trusted employees it would be virtually impossible for extravagance or graft or the many evils of bossism to exist under our form of government.

We have given much attention of late to what is called a movement for popular government. We have considered the advisability of incorporating into our system of government the initiative, the referendum and the recall. We have at times become violent in expressing a desire for what we choose to call more effective instrumentalities of government. Apparently we have created greater obligations and more manifold and complex duties.

Putting aside for a time the question of any benefits to be derived from adopting and using such instrumentalities of government, the questions remain: Would we use them if we had them? Would they not be like tools by our side, rusting and cumbersome?—Senator Borah in Youth's Companion.

THE TOMB OF EVE.

Where the Mother of the Human Race Is Said to Rest in Arabia.

What is probably the most remarkable and strangest of all alleged little tombs is that which marks the supposed resting place of Eve, the mother of the human race. It lies about a mile to the north of Jeddah, the port of Mecca.

The tradition that Eve was buried here is older than Mohammed. Adam is believed by some to rest at his own peak in Ceylon, but this is debated by oriental scholars.

There had been a difference, so the Mohammedans say, between our first parents, and Eve spent the last years of her life at Jeddah, where she was buried, not far from the great temple in Mecca, which Moslem tradition ascribes to the hands of Adam himself.

A common legend attributes to Eve the height of 118 feet, but this does not correspond with the dimensions of her tomb, which is nearly 400 feet long! She must have been of a somewhat strange shape, as her grave is only ten or eleven feet wide!

In the middle of the grave is a small building containing a curious witness to the devotion of the Moslems. On the whitewashed walls of this little temple are hundreds of thousands of pencilled names as far as the hand can reach.—Pearson's Weekly.

Wells' Vision of the Future.

In the last few years I have developed a religious belief that has now become to me as real as any commonplace fact. I think that mankind is still, as it were, collectively dreaming and hardly more awakened to reality than a very young child. It has these dreams that we express by the days of nationalities and by strange loyalties and by irrational creeds and ceremonies, and its dreams at times become such nightmares as this war. But the time draws near when mankind will awake and the dreams will fade away, and then there will be no nationality in all the world but humanity and no king, no emperor, no leader but the one God of mankind. This is my faith. I am as certain of this as I was in 1900 that men would presently fly. To me it is as if it must be so.—H. G. Wells in Saturday Evening Post.

Husband's Bravery.

Just after hearing a noise in the house at night don't you hate to talk to your wife and let her notice how short your breath is? It is calculated to make her think that you are not as brave as a lion, when as a matter of fact it proves that you are. When you hear the noise, in imagination you jump from the bed and grapple with it—catching the noise by the throat and choking it until it is black in the face. Well, you are naturally short-winded and the imaginary struggle gets you out of breath. That is all there is to it.—Claude Callan in Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Deadheads in Pepsa's Time.

In Pepsa's diary he tells of "Thomas Killgrew's way of getting to see plays when he was a boy. He would go to the Red Bull, and when the man cried to the boys, 'Who will go and be a devil and he shall see the play for nothing?' then would he go in and be a devil upon the stage and so get to see plays."

Use Their Heads a Lot.

"Father, a cow is intelligent?"
"I don't know, my child. What makes you ask that?"
"Well, you told me that people that use their heads are intelligent, and reports use their heads an awful lot."
—Buffalo Express.

The Lowest Office.

"Bess," said Ras Lightfoot the other day, "I got a gift of tomorrow."
"But I can't spare you very well."
"I got a cow. It's lodge business."
"That new lodge you joined?"
"Yes, sir."
"Why are you so badly needed at the meeting?"
"Ah am de sublime king."
"You have been a member of that lodge only two weeks and you tell me you are sublime king already?"
"Yes, sir."
"How does that come?"
"You see, sah, in ouab lodge de sublime king am de lowest office what dey is."
—Youngstown Telegram.

What the Peen Likes.

The peen of southern Mexico has various appetizers that are unknown to the peens of the north. One of the queerest is "water wheat," which is not exactly what its name suggests, but the peas of a kind of by. The "water wheat" fields are ponds in which the peen places bundles of reeds a few feet apart so that their tops are in a level above the surface. On these reeds, or rather, the insects deposit their eggs in a hatched, like numbers. The peen then removes the reeds and shakes off the eggs.

The Mexicans make the eggs, which resemble fine fish roe, into small cakes and sell them in the markets. The purchasers eat them either as we eat cheese or mixed with cornmeal and the eggs of fowls. The peens also eat the insects, which are about the size of our houseflies. Their method of preparing them is to pound a quantity of the flies into a paste and ball them with corn-loaves.

Pay of Bank Presidents.

John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, in an official report says the national banks with a capital of \$500,000 or more pay their presidents an average salary of \$14,400 a year, while the presidents of national banks with a capital of \$500,000 or less receive on the average a salary of only \$1,084 a year.

There are 7,558 national banks. Most of them have a capitalization of less than \$500,000. It may be something to the twenty dollar a week clerk to know that so many bank presidents get an average of only \$10.84 a week, yet there is no pronounced movement on the part of bank presidents to retire from office and enter the field of clerkdom. Possibly the poor bank president finds ways of adding to his modest salary. If he does not he must find it hard to keep up appearances in these days of high costs of living.—New York Mail.

Selling a Pair of Shoes.

I spent a couple of hours, the other day in a shoe factory.

"These," said the head of the firm, pointing to a dainty pair of boots, "we sell wholesale at \$10."

"What does the customer pay for them in a store?" I inquired.

"Sometimes not less than \$20," he replied.

So it appears to cost us much to sell a shoe as to make a shoe.

The farmer who raised the calf that yielded the skin, the butcher who removed the hide, the tanner who converted it into leather, the railroad which hauled it 2,000 miles and the factory which cut the leather into the shoe, together with fifty-fifty with the exclusive shop which retails it to your wife.—Grand in Philadelphia Ledger.

Our Modern Factory Spoon.

For our modern factory spoon the stock is first rolled and cross rolled to get the gradual thickness that is needed. The spoon outline is then obtained by means of cutting out dies. The blanks that are cut are struck up by another set of dies, which ornament the front and back and even bend the spoon into its proper shape, at the same time stamping the required "sterilizing" and the maker's name. If a spoon is made by this latest of processes the steaming marks can be found raised on the surface instead of incised, as was the case when the marking was done separately.

The Difference.

"I heard you had a case of lockjaw. Didn't you suffer terribly?"
"No, indeed. I don't remember a time when I enjoyed myself more."
"Why, I thought it was something awful."
"Not when your wife has it."—Baltimore American.

His Education Assured.

"I feel that I am not fit to tie her shoe lace."
"Don't you worry, my boy. After marriage she'll mighty soon get you expert at that also at putting on overshoes and hooking up gowns."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Gets a Warm Welcome.

"Are you doing your part toward fighting the high cost of living?"
"Sure, I'm visiting all my relations."
—Baltimore American.

Cought It.

Teacher—Rachel, use indigo in a sentence. Rachel (after much thought)—The baby is indigo cart.—Awwgan.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Hot Drinks and Cancer.

A conclusion now rather universally accepted is that drinking hot drinks and eating hot food are causes of cancer. When fluids are taken into the stomach they do not mix with the other stomach contents, at least not completely. There is a tendency of fluids to pass along a track called "the gastric gullet." This gullet is a track from the left or cardiac end of the stomach along the lesser curvature to the right or pyloric end. This has been termed the "highway for fluids."

When a man drinks hot coffee the fluid travels along this "highway for fluids." Seventy-nine per cent of the cancers of the stomach are located along this "highway for fluids."

The drinking of whisky also is a cause, since it, too, burns the tissues along this "highway for fluids."

Chambers of the "highway" is less frequent in women, because they sip their coffee and soup, whereas men gulp them down.

—The— Scrap Book

His Hands Full.
There is nothing like a fire for mixing the wits of some people. The following story should undoubtedly be added to the record of heroic deeds at home.



"Now say it!"

At length his wife caught sight of him as he was planning about and indignantly asked him why he was not fighting the cancer.

"Why, Ma'am," he exclaimed, "how can I do anything? Ain't I holdin' the old black hen?"

Was It You?

Some one started the whole day wrong—Was it you?

Some one rubbed the day of it wrong—Was it you?

Early this morning some one frowned—Some one pulled up with others crowded, And soon harsh words were passed around—Was it you?

Some one started the day right—Was it you?

Some one made it happy and bright—Was it you?

Early this morning, we are told, Some one smiled, and all through the day This smile encouraged young and old—Was it you?

—Stewart L. Long in New York Sun.

Please in Avoidance.

There lives in a small town in Virginia a dairy known to every one of its inhabitants by the name of Chris. He is of medium size and is perhaps about thirty-three years of age, but might pass for twenty. His duties are various. He is janitor for two of the banks and several stores, messenger for the postoffice for the sending of special delivery letters, has a monopoly as a distributor of newspapers and at the same time conducts an itinerant shoe shining business. He is shrewd and witty to a degree and is allowed many liberties.

On one occasion he approached the judge of the circuit court, a fine old gentleman of the elder school, and gravely presented him with a calendar. "Judge," he said, "I'm giving you twelve months, but I hope you ain't gonna return the compliment."—New York Post.

She Had One.

Mrs. Clumber had enjoyed so many motor rides with various ingenious excuses that she had completely mastered the motoring vocabulary and felt a sense of possession in the borrowed cars. During a call on a less fortunate neighbor one day she was enlarging on the beauties of her (imaginary) car.

"You should do some motoring by all means," she ran on. "I couldn't live without it. I am so accustomed to our six cylinder four speed Clippinger, with automatic sparking attachment, that I simply abominate horses. By the way, you ought to get a machine."

"I have one," was the quiet reply.

"Indeed?" remarked Mrs. Clumber.

"I never knew it. What make is it?"

"Oh," replied her friend sweetly, "a light running lock stitch, with hammer, tucker and buttonhole attachment!"—Chicago News.

True Eloquence.

True eloquence, indeed, does not consist in speech. It cannot be brought from far. Labor and learning may toil for it, but they will tell in vain. Words and phrases may be marshaled in every way, but they cannot compass it. It must consist in the man, in the subject and in the occasion. Affected passion, intense expression, the pomp of declamation, all may inspire to it. They cannot reach it. It comes, if it comes at all, like the outbursting of a fountain from the earth or the bursting forth of volcanic fires with spontaneous, original, native force.—Webster.

Heredity.

"Father!"

"Well, son, what is it now?"

"I want to ask you an important question."

"Fire ahead, boy. I shan't be offended at what you ask."

"Thank you. I want to ask why you are so old-fashioned in your ideas?"

"I suppose it's heredity. I remember asking my own father that very same question."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Missed the Point.

Wearry Waggle—Why shouldn't I get a hero medal? Didn't I jump into the water and rescue a child? Secretary (moral association)—But the water was only three feet deep. Wearry Waggle—Wot of dat? Water is water! Exchange.

Similar Tastes.

A French lady recently married because the bridegroom's taste and hers were similar. "I don't care very much for him, and he doesn't care very much for me," she explained.—London Opinion.

Truth and Love.

The golden leaves of truth and the silver cords of love twisted together will draw men on with a sweet violence, whereas they will or let.—Cecil worth.

Any time is the proper time for saying what is just.—Greek Proverb.

WRONG ON EVERY COUNT.

The Lawyer Had a Clear Case, and He Easily Proved It.

The late Philip W. McKinney was a successful lawyer before he was governor of Virginia. One of his diversions was to take the defense in such criminal cases, and his originality and whimsical humor usually drew large crowds to hear him.

On one occasion he represented the defendant in a case concerning a debt between a respectable old negro named Alex and a white man who had wide fame for lack of good looks.

The warrant against the darky stated that he "did feloniously assault, with intent to maim, disfigure and kill, the plaintiff, one Richard Green."

When the time came to introduce the witnesses for the defense Captain McKinney said gravely: "Your honor, the only witness that I shall produce for my client is the plaintiff. I ask the



"LOOK AT RICH GREENFULLY."

court to grant me permission to make Dick go through some motions which will in no way discommode him." The judge assented.

"Dick, move your legs. Walk six steps to the front. Take six steps to the rear." Mr. Green did so.

"Move your arms."

Mr. Green complied.

"Face the jury, Dick. Your honor and gentlemen of the jury, I will now repeat to you the wording of the warrant issued against my client, to maim, disfigure or kill Richard Green." "To maim." The court has seen the plaintiff

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET

Two doors North of Post Office

NEWPORT, R.

THEY YET

ICE CREAM

-AT-

Koschny's

430 & 432 THAMES STREET

UR AT THE

Branch Store, 16 Broadwa

Cake, Ice Cream,

CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

PREPARED BY EYE

NEWPORT

Transfer Express Co.

TRUCKERS

General Forwarders

Heavy Trucking a Specialty

Estimates given on any kind of carting.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE: Bellevue Avenue
BRANCH OFFICES: 72 Thames Street, and
New York City, N. Y.
Telephone 71-72.

WATER

ALL PRINCIPAL districts of having water
introduced into their residence or places of
business, should make application to the
City Engineer, near the
Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka
Harness
Oil
Grease
Sold by Dealers everywhere
Standard Oil Co. of New York

You Are Judged by
the Appearance
of Your Letter

If your stationery is up to
the minute, with type the
proper size and neatly dis-
played, your communication
will command attention.

That Is the Kind of
Stationery That Our
Job Office Turns Out

Paste and Mold.
Mold is a vegetable growth induced
by the presence of heat and mois-
ture. Bacteria of library and office paste
is generally used in offices are likely to
be covered with mold, particularly
when the paste is not used very often.
As with many other plants, too much
water will check the growth of mold.
Keep the top of the paste covered with
water and the mold cannot increase.
New York Star.

Not Americanisms.
These "characteristic Americanisms"
which "take it from me," "the real
thing," "sure thing," and so on,
have been traced to Sheridan, Thacker-
ay, Smollett, Dickens and others and
are in common use in Great Britain.
Why, then, there appears to be little question
the Americanisms was the first to use
the expression. "We take the cake."

Making Him Happy.
"When I do," said the husband, "I
want to have this sentence placed
on my monument: 'There are peace and
good in the world.'"
"I don't," replied the wife, "I
want to have more appropriate to say,
'There are peace and quiet in heav-
en.'"
—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

BIRD DAY - FIFTH OF MAY.

U. S. Commissioner of Education
Favors Audubon's Birthday for
National Celebration.

"Bird day, fifth of May," will be the
subject repeated by thousands of school
children throughout the country if the
birthday of John James Audubon is
made national bird day, as has been
suggested by Dr. Philander P. Clayton,
United States Commissioner of Educa-
tion, who says the birthday of the nat-
uralist is the most appropriate
day for the celebration. As the event
will be largely a school affair, it is ex-
pected that many governors will have
May 5 appointed a Bird Day, this
year.

The Audubon societies have been ar-
guing the celebration of Bird Day on Au-
dubon's birthday and officers of this
bird protective organization say that
their local members, as the youthful
members in the schools of the country
are called, will celebrate the day na-
tionally. So far in the current school
year the Audubon societies say they
have enrolled more than 90,000 Junior
members and in the six years since the
Junior work started 650,000 have en-
rolled. This membership is sufficiently
large and widely scattered to give a
national character to the celebration.

Universal Military Training

(Boston Transcript)

With a mobile army of forty or fifty
thousand men, supplemented by a par-
tially trained national guard of 150,000, the
United States faces the probability of
being involved in history's greatest
war. Contrasted with the 10,000,000
men which the central powers have
under arms, our fighting force, upon
which it appears we ultimately must
depend for the defense of our estab-
lished principles, the safeguarding of
our national integrity and even the
maintenance of our physical security,
seems woefully inadequate. The mere
numerical contrast should startle the
people of the wealthiest and one of the
most populous nations on earth into a
serious analysis of the unpreparedness
problem. This analysis should lead to
the realization that we are now face to
face with a "condition, and not a
theory."

Military preparedness propaganda has
been hurled at the American people
since the outbreak of the European war.
Turning a deaf ear, with distressing in-
difference, relying on diplomacy, and
laboring under the vague, popular mis-
apprehension that on short notice we
could raise a mammoth volunteer army
equal to any emergency, we have done
little, or nothing, in response to the
timely warning. Appropriation of mil-
lions for defensive purposes is impor-
tant, but non-sufficient. With little loss
of time congress can authorize the ex-
penditure of \$100,000,000; but a trained
army of 31,000,000 men cannot be raised
over night.

Our regular army, in comparison with
the armies of European powers, is al-
most negligible. It has been pointed out
that, from a strictly military view-
point, the mobilization of the national
guard for border duty was a failure,
and an economic loss.

A careful consideration of the prob-
lem from every angle leads to the con-
clusion that the only solution lies in the
adoption of some plan of universal
military training and service. It is the
duty of the public to realize actively
the necessity for universal training and
service; the method by which training
should be given and service demanded
is fundamentally a question to be de-
cided by military experts.

Modern military service is not a bur-
den which should be shouldered by a
patriotic few. Nor is it a mercenary
proposition—something that can be
bought with money, like shells or ma-
chine guns. It is one of the normal
duties of citizenship.

The advantages of universal training
are as numerous as the necessity for
universal service is important. A half-
million men can be trained annually at
the age of 19, with a minimum of eco-
nomic disturbance. At this age, con-
sidered the ideal age for military train-
ing, most men have not the responsibil-
ity of a dependent family, their pro-
ducing power in civil life is relatively
small, and they can be spared for ser-
vice in the field without serious inter-
ference with their other duties of citi-
zenship.

In universal military training and
service we see a satisfactory answer
to the question of how best to prepare.
The urgent necessity for some sort of
preparedness is now obvious. Equality
of obligation, which demands equality
of service, is a vital principle of Amer-
ican democracy.

Satan Got Behind Her.

Mrs. Kilgore was the pretty young
wife of the elderly village pastor. One
day she went into the city with a friend
and among other things bought a new
froek.

"Another froek my dear?" said her
husband. "Did you need another?"
"Yes," said the wife hesitatingly.
"I do need it; and besides it was so
pretty that the devil tempted me."
"But you should have said: 'Get thee
behind me, Satan.' Have you forgot-
ten that?"

"Oh, no; but that was what made
the trouble, hobby dear, I said: 'Get
thee behind me, Satan,' and he did.
But he whispered over my shoulder,
'It just fits you beautifully in the back!'
And I just had to take it then."—Har-
per's Magazine.

Rule Works Both Ways.

"My son," said his father, "take
the jug and fetch me some beer."
"Give me the money; then father."
"My son, to get beer with money, to
fire the gun, and blow poor Mike with-
out money, that's clever."

So the boy takes the jug, and out he
goes. He returns and places the jug
before his father.

"Drink," said the son.
"How can I drink," says the father,
"when there is no beer in the jug?"

"To drink beer out of a jug," says
the boy, "where there is beer, anybody
can do that, but to drink beer out of a
jug where there is no beer, that's cle-
ver."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

When She Goes to Heaven.

An old negro mammy who was ab-
dicted to the pipe, was being lectured
on the habit by a Sunday school teach-
er. Finally the latter said:

"Do you expect to go to heaven?"
"Yes indeedly!"
"But the Bible says nothing unclean
shall enter there. Now the breath of
the smoker is unclean. What do you
say to that?"

"Well I reckon I leave my bief be-
hind when I enter dar," was old mam-
my's response.

The Perfect Motor Car.

Willis: Too bad about Bumps. He
has had a new car only a week and in
that time it hasn't broken down or
back fired once, has run like a clock,
and hasn't used any more gasoline than
the catalogue said it would.

Gillis: Why too bad, then?
Willis: The company has started
out to get it away from him.
Gillis: On what grounds?
Willis: They claim they gave him a
demonstrator's car by mistake.—Judge.

Gambling Soldiers.

The passion for games of chance,
says Mr. Robinson, shows itself in a
curious way in what the soldiers call
"trench pools." A group of 10 men,
who expect to go into action each get
20 francs (\$2) into the hands of some-
one behind the lines. This money is
to be divided evenly among the men
who live to get back. "It was the only
gamble I ever saw," says the nar-
rator, "where you could not lose. If
you came out safely you were bound to
get your own money back, at least."
Hardly a gamble.

Too Tolerant

Bishop Conrad said at a dinner in
Newport News:
"Some folks regard their sins in too
generous and tolerant a way. They're
like Cal Clay."

"I said to Cal one day:
"Guthrie, my man, General Douglas
has just proved that you looted his
chicken house last week. I should think
you'd be ashamed to take communion
after such a rascally deed as that."
"Mah goo'ness, sah," said Cal re-
proachfully. "Ah wouldn't let a few
roasted chickens stand 'twixt me an' de
Lord's table!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Prays for the Circus.

When six-year-old Tommy had re-
turned to his home in Wallbrook after a
visit to the circus, with all its thrilling
wonders, and had met for the first time
all the fierce animals which had hitherto
been confined between the pages of his
animal A B C, he was tired as only a
youngster of six can be. Undressed
and drooping headed, Tommy was ready
to be tumbled into bed, when his mother
said: "You haven't said your prayers,
Tommy."

"Can't, mowver," said Tommy.
"But you must," she insisted.
"All right," he answered wearily,
and went through his simple prayer,
ending with this:
"—and bless the circus, and the
clowns and the animals—bless 'em Lord,
but don't let 'em get away. Amen."
—Baltimore Sun.

Hygienic.

A miserly landlord was going round
collecting his rents the other day. At
one house he was greatly interested in
little girl who watched open-mouthed
and open-eyed the business of paying
over the money and accepting the re-
ceipt. He patted her on the head and
started to search his pockets, saying:
"I must see what I have got for you."
After searching his pockets for some
time he at last brought out from a re-
mote corner a peppermint. As he
handed it to the girl he said: "And
now what will you do with that?" The
little girl looked at it, then at him and
replied: "Wash it."—Boston Post.

Mistaken Motive

While making his usual daily inspec-
tion of the stables, the major noticed
Trooper Jones giving his horse a piece
of lump sugar.

"I am very please to see you making
much of your horse, Trooper Jones,"
he said, "it shows that you regard him
with the true spirit, and I will not for-
get you for it."

Trooper Jones waited until his com-
manding officer was out of hearing, and
then turned to his neighbor:
"I wasn't makin' much of him," he
said, "the blighter threw me off this
morning, and I am tryin' to give him
the blinkin' toothache."—Exchange.

Hat Code in Kansas

In reply to the question, "Please tell
when and where are or is it the correct
time for a gentleman to lift or remove
his hat?" we reply: Without consult-
ing authorities of etiquette; in fact,
giving it to you offhand, so to speak,
we should say at the following times
and on the following occasions, respec-
tively, the hat should be lifted or re-
moved as circumstances indicate; when
mopping the brow; when taking a bath;
when eating; when going to bed; when
taking up a collection; when having the
hair trimmed; when being shampooed;
when standing on the head.—Wichita
(Kan.) Beacon.

He Could Wait

The neatness of New England house-
wives is a matter of common remark,
and husbands are supposed to appreciate
their advantages.

"Martha," said one not along ago,
"have you wiped the sink dry yet?"
"Yes, Josiah," she returned, making
final preparations for the night. "But
why did you ask?"
"Well, I did want a drink, but I guess
I can get along until morning."

As She Understood It.

"Where is the old steward?" inquired
a traveler as he stepped aboard an "out-
going steamer just previous to its de-
parture.

"Oh, he was discharged some time
ago," replied the captain.
"Why, he seemed to be a first-class
fellow," rejoined the first speaker.
"Why was he kicked out?"

"Well, to tell the truth, he got too big
for his breeches, and we lanced him,"
emphatically ejaculated the captain.
This conversation occurred within
hearing of a bright-eyed, intelligent
little girl, the daughter of one of the
tourists on the steamer. Subsequently
another passenger arrived and after be-
stowing a casual glance around said:

"I don't see the old steward. What
has become of him?"
"I think he was discharged," volun-
teered a bystander.
"Do you know what for?"
"No, sir."
"I do," piped a small voice from the
cabin floor.
Looking around, the inquirer saw the
smiling face of a little girl peeping out
at him.
"Well, my dear," said he, "why was
the steward discharged?"
"Oh, I don't like to tell," she bash-
fully replied.
"But I want to know," he persisted.
"Come, tell me; that's a good girl.
What did they discharge him for?"
"Cause," she slowly answered,
"cause his pants were too short."

She Would Need It.

A lady was continually accusing her
servant of extravagance without any
real cause. The servant always bore
the accusation patiently.
One day the servant informed her
mistress that the coal had all been con-
sumed. "This was brought by the usual
remark on the part of the mistress,
who finished up by saying:
"You evidently eat it."
The next day the candles were all
gone.
"Candles gone?" said the mistress.
"Why, I bought half a pound only a
fortnight ago."
"Oh, well," rejoined the now dis-
graced servant. "I can tell you where
the candles have gone. I ate them to
grease my throat, so that I could swal-
low the coal more easily."

Experienced Boys.

The teacher was trying to make his
pupils understand that all good comes
from one source.
As an illustration he told them of
building a house and putting water-
pipes with taps in all the rooms, these
pipes not being connected with the main
in the street.
"Suppose I turn on a tap and no
water comes, what is the matter?"
He naturally supposed that some of
the boys would answer that the water
was not turned on at the main; but they
didn't. On the contrary, one boy at the
foot of the class called:
"You didn't pay your water rate!"

Joy of Living

An Atlanta man was walking down
Peachtree street with a friend
from the north. The street was crowded
with darkies, who were forming in line
for a parade. The northerner was en-
thusiastic to know what it was about, and
questioned the darky nearest him.
"What's the occasion for the pa-
rade?" he asked.
The darky grinned at the northerner's
friend and replied: "It's easy to see
that this gentleman is from de North. He
don't know cuffed folks well 'nough to
rejoice dat day don't need no occasion
for a parade."

Taking no Chances.

William hung back when the visitor
spoke to him, and his mother was
naturally angry. "Won't you go to
Mrs. Brown?" she said.
"No," replied the boy shortly.
"Don't you like me?" asked Mrs.
Brown good-naturedly.
"No, I don't," he answered.
"Why, Willie," explained his mother
reproachfully.
"Well, I got licked for not telling the
truth yesterday, and I guess I ain't
takin' no chances today," protested the
youngster.

One Each Day.

The other day a young Irish recruit
neglected to salute his officer, who at
once asked the reason.

"Oh, I forgot," said Paddy.
"Well, don't forget it the next time,"
said the officer as he walked on.
Next day, as Paddy was hurrying
along with two buckets of water, he en-
countered the officer, and coolly laying
down his burden he raised both hands
in salute.

"What's this for?" asked the officer
in surprise.

"Sure, one of 'em is for yesterday,
sir," was the cool reply.

A man was fixing his automobile.
"Trouble?" asked a bystander.
"Some," was the laconic answer.
"What power car is it?"
"Forty-horse," came the answer.
"What seems to be the matter with
it?"

"Well, from the way she acts I should
say that 30 of the horses are dead."
—Ladies' Home Journal.

Kitty—Jack told me last night that
I was the prettiest girl he'd ever seen.
Ethel—Oh, that's nothing. He said
the same thing to me a year ago.

Kitty—I know that; but as one grows
older one's taste improves, you know.

Nice Little Boy—Indeed, I like to go
swimming. Wait and I'll ask my
mother.
"Nix! We don't want yer mother
wid us!"—Puck.

Belayed by a Smile.

Here's a good one that ex-Gov.
Walsh of Massachusetts told on him-
self at a dinner given to some of his
friends in Washington recently.

Some months ago, while he was gov-
ernor, Mr. Walsh was a guest at a re-
ception given by Mrs. Mable Hunt Sla-
ter in Boston.

The governor arrived late and was
not introduced to all the guests because
of their large numbers. Some time in
the early hours of the morning Archie
Roosevelt approached him and said:
"John, will you please get me a nap-
kin?"

"Certainly," Gov. Walsh said, keep-
ing a grave face. "In a minute, sir."
The governor found the napkin for
young Roosevelt and smilingly handed
it to him. Something in the governor's
smile made Roosevelt suspicious. A
well-trained butler does not smile.
"Aren't you the butler?" he asked,
doubtfully.

"No, my name is Walsh. I am gov-
ernor of Massachusetts," was the re-
ply. Roosevelt apologized profusely.

"Oh, that's all right," Walsh said.
I can understand your mistake. I fre-
quently have noticed that the butler is
the best looking man in the room at a
Back Bay party."—Boston Post.

In Other Words.

"How will you have your hair cut
sir?" said the talkative barber to the
victim in the chair.
"Minus conversational prolixity,"
replied the patient.
"How's that sir?"
"With abbreviated or totally elimi-
nated narrations," answered the other.
"What?"
"Without effervescent verbosity,"
was the reply. "Let even diminutive
colloquy be conspicuous by its ab-
sence."
The barber scratched his head
thoughtfully a second and then went
over to the proprietor of the shop and
whispered:
"I don't know whether the man in
my chair is mad or a foreigner, but I
can't find out what he wants."

Echoes from 'High Life.

It was well known in staggering
high society that the beautiful Lady
Rosemary had never been kissed before,
and as, after a long, languorous em-
brace, the athletic young Duke of Rush-
more released his hold, she gazed
searchingly into his lovely eyes and
questioned:
"And do the poor indulge in this
way?"
"Quite frequently, little pet," an-
swered the high personage.
"Well, well! And do they expe-
rience the same sensations as we do,
dear?"
"Absolutely."
"Dear, dear! Why, its much
too good for the working classes!"

Non-Committal.

A certain cabinet minister who was
bitten by the other day by an over-
inquisitive journalist administered a
very neat rebuff.
"How long do you think the war will
last?" was the final question, of a long
series asked by the interviewer.
Very promptly the minister asked:
"How long is a piece of string?"
The interviewer stared at him in a
stunishment.
"I don't know," he gasped.
"Neither do I," said the minister,
cordially. "I'm glad we've agreed
about something. Good morning."
—Tit-Bits.

A Vocational Back.

A certain professor, who was a re-
markably fine, well-built man, was
staying at a village some time ago.
He happened to pass two men cart-
ing flour, and overheard this conversa-
tion:
"Say, Bill, who's that?"
"That's the professor what's staying
here," was Bill's reply; "they say he
how he's very learned."

"What a spout man," rejoined the
other, "I never in my life seed such
a back for a sack of flour."—Tit-Bits.

Identified.

Two old negroes met on the streets
of New York after a separation of ap-
proximately 20 years.
After the first excitement of seeing
each other again had subsided Rastus
asked wonderingly:
"How com' yo' to know me, Jim,
when yo' ain't seen me fo' so long?"
"Wal, Rastus," answered the other
proudly. "Ah jes knowed yo' by yo'
face."—New York Herald.

Curious Charlie—Do nuts grow on
trees, father?
Father—They do my son.

Curious Charlie—Then what tree does
the doughnut grow on?
Father—The "pan-tree," my son—
Saturday Blade.

Tommy—Pop, what do we mean by
the Millennium?
Tommy's Pop—The Millennium, my
son, is a sort of fabled time of the fu-
ture, when men will be as perfect as
their wives expect them to be. —Phila-
delphia Record.

Mable—Do you know anything about
Tom Higby?
Arthur—Why, Higby is my first
cousin.

Mable—I know that, but is he all
right otherwise?—Boston Globe.

"When you're whipt," said Mr. Do-
lan, "you ought to say you've had
enough."
"If I've the strength left to say I've
had enough," replied Mr. Rafferty,
"I'm not whipt yet."—Washington
Star.

Muggins—I know a man who had a
leg amputated and insisted upon having
it buried.
Buggins—Good! It must be an uncom-
fortable feeling to realize that you have
one foot in the grave.—Philadelphia
Record.

"Scotch mixtures seems to be very
popular this season," remarked the
dressed person.
"To wear or to drink?" demanded the
man with the impressionistic nose.
—Judge.

PRESIDENTS RE-ELECTED.

Mr. Wilson Made the Tenth; Four Vice
Presidents Re-elected.

Woodrow Wilson is the tenth presi-
dent to be elected for a second term.
The other nine were Washington, Jef-
ferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lu-
cien, Grant, Cleveland and McKinley.

Thomas Riley Marshall is the first
vice president to be inaugurated a sec-
ond time since the present system of
party conventions came into use. Actu-
ally he is the fourth man to hold the
office a second time.

John Adams was twice elected vice
president to serve with George Wash-
ington; Daniel D. Tompkins served
through the terms with President Mon-
roe. John C. Calhoun was twice elect-
ed vice president on tickets with John
Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson
and served until his resignation near
the end of his second term in 1832.

March 4 has fallen on Sunday three
times in an inauguration year. Presi-
dent Monroe, acting on the advice of
Chief Justice Marshall, set a precedent
and took the oath on Monday, March 6.
General Zachary Taylor followed this
precedent when he was inaugurated in
1849. March 4 again fell on a Sunday,
and he postponed taking the oath until
the following Monday. President Hayes,
however, took precautions against any
opportunity for a change of irregularity.
The final vote of the tribunal which
gave to him the high office and thus
ended the Tilden-Hayes controversy
was announced on Saturday, March 3,
1877. Mr. Hayes at once took the oath.

The form of a president's inaugural
was largely devised by George Wash-
ington, and, like most of his work,
has stood the test of time. The cere-
mony was conceived when the fore-
fathers were in the throes of a great
revolution, and they intended it to be
distinctly American. Through the
 lapse of more than a century virtually
no change has been made in the actual
ceremonies, although elaborate and
beautiful accommodations have been
added.—New York Times.

WHY NOT WALK IT OFF?

Try This Man's Scheme When You
Have a Fit of Depression.

"On my desk, between the calendar
and the clock," said Mr. MacKlecker-
ton, "I have placed a little card with
this on it, 'Now Get Out and Walk.'"
"I used to carry that card tucked
away in my hat, but then I never
thought of it when I needed to. Now
I have it where I can't fail to see it
several times a day, where it is kept
practically always in mind."

"I suppose the best of us have pe-
riods of depression, times when we
sink, if not into a slough of despond,
at least into a state in which we lo-
se cheerfulness and energy, a state in
which we can accomplish little and
what we do is of no account."

"I can shake off all mental illa and
stave off pretty much if not quite all
of a bodily nature, too, just by walk-
ing. After I have one good fairly start-
ing I shed troubles at every step till

